

## TERMS OF THE NEWS.

THE DAILY NEWS, by mail one year, \$8; six months, \$4; three months, \$2.50. Sent by the city at EIGHTY CENTS a week, payable to the carrier, or \$5 a year, paid in advance at the office.

THE WEEKLY NEWS, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, one year, \$4; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.50.

Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE DAILY NEWS.—First insertion 15 cents a line, subsequent insertions 10 cents a line. Business Notices (for contracts) 30 cents a line. Marriage and Funeral Notices \$1 each.

NOTICES OF WANTS, To Rent, Lost and Found, Boarding, &c., not exceeding 20 words, 25 cents each insertion; over 20, and not exceeding 40 words, 50 cents each insertion. Meetings 15 cents each. These rates are NET, and must invariably be paid in advance.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS, to run one month or longer, for each line of solid nonpareil: 1 month, \$1; 2 months, \$1.75; 3 months, \$2.50; 6 months, \$4; 12 months, \$7.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS at the same rates as in THE DAILY NEWS. Contract advertisements at one half the rates for THE DAILY NEWS.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE WEEKLY NEWS, per line of solid nonpareil, 1 insertion, 15 cents; 2 months, 30 cents; 3 months, 45 cents; 6 months, 75 cents; 12 months, \$1.25.

REMITTANCES should be made by Postoffice Money Order, or by Express. If this cannot be done, protection against losses by mail may be secured by forwarding a draft on Charleston payable to the order of the proprietors of THE NEWS, or by sending the money in a registered letter.

Address: RICHARDSON, DAWSON & CO., No. 19 Broad street, Charleston, S. C.

## The Charleston News.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873.

THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS "is designed as the newspaper for the publication of all legal notices, and official advertisements, for the County of Charleston, under the act of February 22d, 1870, entitled an act to regulate the publication of all legal and public notices."

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Alcohol is now manufactured from sawdust.

—Ice twenty inches thick is being taken from the Kennebec River.

—Italy is now becoming one of the great ship-building countries of Europe.

—Poole, the famous London tailor, having made \$2,500,000, is about to retire from business.

—The Marquis of Waterford follows the example of his wife, and joins the Roman Catholic Church.

—A train carrying one hundred and sixty tons of (leas recently came East over the Pacific Railroad.

—Already passages are being engaged on transatlantic steamers for visits to Europe next summer.

—General McCallan is being talked of as the successor of John Parker in the gubernatorial chair of New Jersey.

—James Alexander Henderson, Esq., proprietor of the News Letter, has been elected to the majority of Belfast, Ireland.

—The Louisville policemen threaten to strike because it has been made part of their duty to transport small-pox patients to the pest-house.

—Queen Victoria has presented twenty-five dollars to a young man named Hughes, who was recently tossed by her bull, Prince Leopold, at Windsor Park.

—Miss Sophie Barnes took a premium at a Montgomery (Ala.) fair as the "young woman who would make the best wife for a poor man."

—The season for big hog stories is in full blast in Tennessee. Mr. J. B. Clipper, of Limestone, has just killed a snorter weighing eight hundred and thirty-five pounds net.

—The first shipment of California cotton has just been received in San Francisco, and is pronounced of excellent quality by the dealers.

—At the Smithfield Christmas cattle show her Majesty Queen Victoria took "first honors" in pigs, and the Duchess of Athol was first in Scotch cattle.

—Mr. Edward A. Bradford, a leading member of the New Orleans bar and formerly law partner of J. P. Benjamin, died in Paris on the 22d ultimo.

—The New York Tribune joins the Times of that city in urging metropolitan consolidation, that is, a union of Brooklyn and New York as one municipality.

—Vast numbers of buffalo are being killed on the Western plains. The hides sell from \$1.50 to \$2.00 each, and buffalo meat at two cents a pound.

—The Emperor Alexander, of Russia, recently visited his kinsman, Kaiser Wilhelm, at a banquet of the Knights of St. George, as the oldest member of that order.

—After a life of peculiar vicissitudes, commenced as a circus rider and culminating as a princess, the Princess Salm-Salm closes her romantic career as a nun in a convent at bleak Innsbruck, in the Tyrol.

—A French correspondent says that in the champagne country, still not sparkling wine is drunk by the people, and this wine may be bought at the wine shops for about twelve cents a quart.

—The largest and most complete collection of ancient and modern coins in existence is said to be that of Dr. Charles Spier, of Visalia, Cal., who is reported to have 14,000 specimens in his possession.

—Monaco, the great Italian watering place, is enlarging its gaming tables to accommodate the throngs of invalids who have been driven from the German spas by the suppression of the business there.

—Ohio has adopted a new naval flag, which is to take the place of the provincial flag hitherto borne by its war vessels. The new flag is of a triangular shape, made of bunting, of a deep yellow color, with a blue dragon in the centre.

—The Princess Louise has been made President of the English-National Union for the improvement of the education of women. The object of this union is to deliver women from the piano, the globe, the blackboard, and bad French, and make them fit for the exigencies of modern life.

—They have compulsory education in Texas. The law requires that all persons under the age of fifteen shall attend school. A married lady in Houston, who has not yet reached the age that would entitle her to exemption, attends school regularly and carries her books with her.

—The Great Eastern Circus was lately sold for \$10,000. The elephant was bought for \$1,000. Sixty horses brought \$3,400. The den containing the lions and cubs, \$6,000. The Bengal tiger and leopards, \$5,000. The buffaloes \$400 each. The ring horses sold at from \$500 to \$1,000 each.

—A writer in the Pall Mall Gazette advocates the application of a galvanic battery as

a method of punishing criminals instead of flogging. He says that a current of electricity may be caused to run through the human frame with sufficient strength to resemble the breaking of bones or the touch of a hot iron, and when discontinued it leaves no marks behind. This would certainly be a novel use of the lightning which Franklin called for the clouds, and were there a law authorizing such a mode of punishment, highwaymen might well shiver at the roar of the thunder, reminding them of the shocks they had incurred.

Falieri, the favorite servant of Lord Byron, is still living in London, England, where he holds the post of messenger in one of the public offices. A London paper says: "Giovanni Battista Falieri is the man on whose shoulder Lord Byron died at Missolonghi, at seven o'clock in the evening, on the 19th of April, 1824. He is a fine looking, hale old man of seventy-five years of age, and speaks with the highest respect of his noble master. In fact, any one that dared speak against the great poet might excite the indignation of Falieri to a dangerous extent; and we doubt very much if even such Byronian detractors as Mrs. Stowe would altogether be safe. Falieri used to swim with the famous feat of swimming the Hellespont. The old chasseur tells with infinite pride that, while wearing a costume (uniform?) similar to that of his master, he would be occasionally saluted for his lordship. 'Titia' is the Italian abbreviation of his name, and on an informant remarking on the difference of climate between England and Italy, he replied that he had not visited Italy for nearly forty years. He came over with the corpse of Lord Byron—was eventually appointed to service in the board of control office, from which, on the Indian Government passing entirely to the Crown, through the influence of Sir John Cam Hobhouse (Lord Brougham), Falieri was appointed to the India office, where he is to be found daily, after every promise of reaching 'a green old age'—one of the few connecting links between 'the times of Byron and our own.'"

## The Coming Germans.

Events are demonstrating the truth of the prediction that the recent anti-emigration edicts of the German Government would have the effect of increasing the evil they were designed to check, and that the Germans, though loving their native land with a love which has become proverbial, could not be kept there by any species of prohibitory legislation. The probabilities now are that Germany will send more of her children to find new homes in America during the coming twelve months than in any previous year.

An emigration association, numbering eighty-two thousand persons, has been formed in Germany, having already paid up capital of fifteen thousand dollars. This association has opened communication with a similar society at Washington, and is also co-operating with another society in London. It is believed that if proper encouragement is offered, and proper facilities furnished, not less than five hundred thousand German and English emigrants will be landed on our shores next season. The larger portion of these will probably be Germans, as our English cousins have always clung closer to the sod on which they were born than their Teutonic neighbors.

To prepare the way for this peaceful army of invasion, a commission will leave Bremen next month for the purpose of purchasing tracts of land in the United States suitable for large colonies; and the commission, after a careful examination of the country, will report which section of the Union is most favorable for the contemplated settlement. Congress will also be asked to pass a law for the better protection of emigrants—a law, by the way, which is badly needed. We trust the National Legislature will not only offer every possible encouragement to this enterprise, but that the press everywhere will lend its invaluable aid. For the South the German element is, and always has been, specially desirable. Impregnated, both by nature and education, with a genuine love of liberty for its own sake, they adapt themselves readily to our institutions, and though always preserving a strong flavor of nationality, they have never failed to manifest their attachment for the home of their adoption by brave deeds as well as many words. Their contributions to the industry, the wealth and intelligence of the country cannot be estimated; and these contributions promise to be even greater in the future than in the past.

Protection and Cotton Manufactures. The New York Evening Post, in an elaborate article, calls attention to the utter failure of a protective tariff policy to foster and develop the manufacture of cotton goods. That "infant industry" is about as old here as it is anywhere this side of India. We raise the best raw material, and can place it at the doors of our own cotton mills at less price than it can be dropped at the doors of any other mills in the world; our manufacturers have the benefit, if it is one, of high duties, and yet we come at certain disagreeable facts and conclusions from the official reports in the census returns, while any man who wears a cotton shirt, and every woman who wears a calico gown—everybody, in short, who buys, as everybody does, cotton goods for daily use, knows whether they have any advantage in their purchase over ten years ago. The facts and conclusions are these:

"1. The number of establishments manufacturing cotton in the United States diminished since 1860. At that date there were of these, 1091; but in 1870, only 956. While the value of the products of cotton has largely increased in the interval, the number of the mills in which the manufacture proceeds has thus decreased almost 13 per cent. This illustrates a tendency, which is a noticeable feature in many of our industries, of the large establishments to become larger, and of the little ones to pass out of being altogether. It certainly seems to be true that industrial operations are more profitable in large establishments than in small; probably on account of a more perfect division of labor possible in them, on account of the better machinery that can be afforded in them, and on account of the relatively lessened cost of superintendence over the more numerous laborers employed in them.

"2. The value of cotton goods manufactured in 1860 was \$115,681,774, and the value of similar goods manufactured in 1870 was \$177,489,739; that is to say, an increase of value in ten years of over 53 per centum. It is a matter of some interest to inquire to what this large increase of value is due. It is not due to an increased quantity of raw cotton manufactured, for, as some of our readers

may be surprised to learn, there were fewer pounds of raw cotton manufactured in 1870 than in 1860—398,307,257 pounds, against 422,704,375 pounds. But it is due mainly to the increased cost of the raw cotton. The average price of raw cotton—uplands and New Orleans—for every month of the year 1860, was 9½ cents a pound, gold, in New York; the average price at the same place, made up in the same way, for 1870, was 16½ cents a pound, gold; so that the cost of the same quantity and quality of cotton was 71 per centum greater in 1870 than in 1860, and this increased cost of the cotton, of course, responds in the increased value of the goods, and is the principal element in the increase of the value. Agricultural products, as cotton, tend naturally to rise in value relatively to manufactured products; and manufactured products, so far forth as their value is due to the processes of manufacture, which are constantly improving, and so cheapening, tend to decline both relatively to agricultural products, which are less subject to such improvements, and absolutely as estimated in a fixed standard like gold.

"3. The wages paid in the cotton manufacture of the whole country were, in 1870, \$39,044,132; and the labor thus remunerated wrought out cotton goods worth \$177,489,739; so that the element of wages was for that year just twenty-two per centum of the value of the product. The wages paid in 1860 were \$23,938,234, and the value of the product, \$115,681,774; and consequently wages for that year in cottons were a trifle over twenty per centum of the value of the cottons. These figures completely expose as a fallacy what has long been considered as the strongest point of the protectionists in this country, namely, that the higher wages here put our manufacturers at a disadvantage as compared with foreign manufacturers, and makes 'protection' necessary. Let any difference in the rate of wages between this and foreign countries that any one can reasonably claim to be freely granted, and what is the consequence? This difference only applies to one small element in the cost of manufacture, not more than one-fifth of the whole, and a difference in the rate of wages even of twenty-five per centum of twenty per centum; that is to say, five per centum of the whole.

"4. This census of cotton shows, in conclusion, that not even this industry is as prosperous among us as it ought to be. It is, indeed, more prosperous than the woolen industry, which has to pay heavy protective duties on its raw material, but both alike are burdened with duties on machinery and with the duties on iron and steel in every form. It is not pleasant to be reminded in this official and indisputable way that the number of cotton mills in the United States is less than it was even in 1860 by 138; that the number of pounds of cotton worked up into fabrics was 26,000,000 pounds less in 1870 than in 1860; and that the larger part of our cotton crop still goes to England to be manufactured, and Liverpool prices of cotton govern the market in New York. There are two things that we need in this country, and must have before we can make any fair show in manufacturing cotton or anything else; and these are, first, a sound dollar to measure by; and second, a simple revenue system that taxes only for the sake of the taxes."

## The Plea of Insanity.

In Indiana they are trying to remedy the nuisance of the plea of insanity in criminal cases. A bill before the Legislature of that State provides that whenever an indicted person is found not guilty by reason of his temporary insanity, the court shall send him to a lunatic asylum for a term of years proportionate to his crime. This would be an easy punishment to deprive men, but if they will add an amendment repealing the number of years in the State prison or hanging when discharged from the asylum, it might do some good.

## Bankrupt Governments.

The New York Bulletin is showing that all, or nearly all, of the leading governments of the world at this moment are in a state of bankruptcy. A hopeful view, however, is taken of the conditions of the governments of the United States, England and Holland. France and Italy are in a bad way. So are Austria, Turkey, Mexico, and all the South and Central American States. Modern governments, the editor concludes, is getting to be a very costly machine, but one of these days must come a grand collapse of fictitious credit and paper money, and with the substitution of real values in their place a better state of things will succeed.

## The Temper of the People.

From the Edgefield Advertiser. And as to the temper of the people in Charleston, about additional taxes for the present year, so it is in Edgefield. Our people are going to pay the taxes now levied, but in doing so they feel that the ultimatum has been reached, and they say that not another mill will they pay this year unless forced by the bayonet. Fifteen mills is all they will stand—more than many a poor widow can pay without robbing her little ones of their very bread—and it will not be healthy for any man to attempt the collection of any additional taxes unless backed by United States bayonets. "So far and no farther, is the temper of the 'people' of Edgefield."

## The Spirit of Christmas.

The Jewish Times, published in New York, has a kindly and genial Christmas article. It certainly speaks volumes for the progress of the age and the triumph of toleration and human brotherhood when an Israelite journal can speak as follows: "Christmas, as celebrated in modern times, shorn of that spirit of fanaticism which disfigured it for centuries, bears the character of a Jewish festival, 'a triumph of the Jewish principle of love and charity, and must be welcomed by every friend of civilization as an advance in the true path of progress. Orphans have been pitied, widows comforted, forsaken waifs sheltered, cheerless homes made bright, life humbly upward, heavenward, whether the 'day for doing these deeds is styled Christmas, Chanukah or Purim.'"

## Independent vs. Neutral.

For the benefit of those benighted persons who think that a newspaper to be independent must be neutral we copy this definition of journalistic independence from the Cincinnati Commercial, a paper in every way qualified to give and understand it: "By an independent journal we do not mean one that is neutral. 'By independent journalism we mean newspaper management that is sufficient unto itself in matters of doctrine, and that in 'political relations refuses to recognize as binding any caucus decree whatever. By an independent editor we mean one who does not submit himself to the uses of any 'parcel of politicians who may assume infallibility because they assemble in the name of 'a party. We abhor the notion of a neutral journal.'"

## Financial.

## CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON BRANCH, No. 8 BROAD STREET.

On and after Monday, 20th January, 1873, the regular Semi-Annual interest will be paid to Depositors, who are requested to bring in their Books at that time, that the same may be entered.

All interest not paid on the 1st January will be added to the principal of the depositor, and will draw interest as if deposited on the instant. Interest is compounded and added to principal quarterly, but is payable as heretofore in January and July.

All money deposited in this Bank, on or before the 1st day of each Calendar Month, will bear interest (Six Per Cent) for that month as if deposited on the 1st instant.

Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on SATURDAY Evenings.

This Branch is under the management of the following Local Finance Committee:

LOUIS D. DESAUSSE, CLELAND K. HUGER, F. MELOCHERS, DR. A. B. ROSE, BENJ. F. EVANSON, C. WULBERN, E. N. THURSTON.

Collections promptly attended to, there being Branches of this Bank at the most prominent points in the State.

D. RAYNER, Jr., Cashier.

E. M. MORELAND, STOCK AND NOTE BROKER.

No. 29 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Gold and Silver Coins, United States Bonds, State and City Securities, Bank Stocks and Bonds, and Mutilated Currency.

Also, Negotiates Commercial Paper and makes Advances on all Securities placed in his hands for sale.

Legal Notices.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON COUNTY—BY GEORGE BUIST, Esq., Probate Judge—Whereas, ADAM P. DIERSSEN, of Charleston, Widow, made her last will and testament, in and to the effect of the said ADAM P. DIERSSEN, late of Charleston, Minors.

These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said ADAM P. DIERSSEN, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Probate, to be held at Charleston on the 13th day of January, 1873, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this third day of January, Anno Domini 1873. GEORGE BUIST, Probate Judge.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON COUNTY—BY GEORGE BUIST, Esq., Probate Judge—Whereas, SOPHIA DIERSSEN, of Charleston, Widow, made her last will and testament, in and to the effect of the said SOPHIA DIERSSEN, late of Charleston, Minors.

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